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OFFICE NO. 43 CLARK STREET,
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

Settlement of the Paraguay Difficulties.

An article from the N. Y. *Evening Post*, detailing the progress of negotiations between Mr. Commissioner Bowlin and the Paraguay government, up to the date of the last advices, will be found on the third page of this morning's issue.

THE LETTER OF EDWARD BATES OF MISSOURI.

The letter of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, to Hiram Ketchum, of New York, appears in the New York papers of Saturday last. As Mr. Bates has been mentioned in some quarters as a probable candidate of the Opposition for the Presidency in 1860, much solicitude is felt as to his position on the question of slavery. The letter is a long and able one, touching upon a variety of national topics, and embracing a scathing review of both the domestic and foreign policy of the present administration. Upon the question of slavery it is exceedingly brief, and, unless we take for granted what it certainly would have been better for Mr. Bates to have expressly stated, that he is in favor of restoring the former policy of the Government in the preservation of the national domain to freedom and free labor—we must say unsatisfactory also. Here is what he says upon the subject:

As to the Negro question—I have always thought, and often declared, in speech and in print, that it is a pestilent question, the agitation of which has never done good to any party, section or class, and never can do good, unless it be accounted good to stir up the angry passions of the South, exasperate the unreasoning jealousy of sections, and by those bad means foist some unfit man into office, and keep some fit men out. It is a sensitive question, into whose dangerous vortex it is quite possible for good men to be drawn unawares. But when I see a man at the South or the North, of mature age and some experience, persist in urging the question, after the sorrowful experience of the last few years, I can attribute his conduct to no higher motive than personal ambition or sectional prejudice.

If Mr. Bates means to say in the above that he disapproves of the stand taken by the Republicans of the free States and by the party in Missouri, with which, he is understood to be identified, in resistance to the extension of slavery beyond its present boundaries, of course that ends the chapter, so far as his presidential aspirations—if, indeed, he has such—are concerned. It is to be regretted that he was not a little fuller and more explicit on this subject. The N. Y. *Tribune* places a favorable construction upon the passage we have quoted from the letter, but more from Mr. Bates' antecedents evidently than from anything contained in the letter. There are two ways, says that journal, of "ignoring the negro question." One of them contemplates the ignoring and discouraging of all resistance to the schemes and aggressions of the slavery propaganda, no matter how unreasonable those schemes may be. The other mode is as follows:

"It regards Slavery as a lamentable but local and temporary evil, which, if we confine it within the limits of the States which see fit to uphold it, the other States and the Federal Government have both power to abolish. If we cannot, inform, exhort, remonstrate with, our Southern brethren respecting Slavery as with regard to any other evil, we have no power to constrain or coerce them, and it is neither wise nor necessary to insult or exasperate them.... This mode contents itself with personal and intellectual dissent to Slavery, confident that, if not within its legal bow shackles, it will soon die of its inherent rottenness. It does not set at defiance the constitution, asserting and supporting all that is intended in their oaths, while it advocates their Anti-Slavery Agent, who will give his personal attention to the prosecution of the principal claims in Great Britain, and on the Continent.

CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL

are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats also, to run in connection with the above line. Shippers are respectfully urged to give their canal freight to the above line, as they will be found to be the most reliable and expeditious route for the transportation of freight between Chicago and New York.

GREATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES

than heretofore been given. We, therefore, solicit the public patronage on the principle of quick returns and light profits.

Office at the Depot on Market street, between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago.

CHAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

COLLINGWOOD LINE.

Commencing on the opening of Navigation, the following A No. 1 new and large propellers will run regularly between Chicago and Buffalo, touching at Detroit, Cleveland and Erie, calling at intermediate ports when inducements offer:

MOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Penn.
EVERGREEN CITY, Capt. Chamberlain.
HUNTER, Capt. Dodge.
ASTONDAHIA, Capt. Wilkins.

Leave Chicago from the foot of Lasalle street, South Side, every Saturday at 6 o'clock, and every Wednesday at 12 o'clock, landing at all points on the Lake shore, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, and the Rivers of Michigan.

The Line of Ladies goes from Chicago and ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, to Boston, New York, and all the principal points in the Eastern and New England States and Canada.

Contract at Collingwood with

The Northern Railway of Canada,

And at Toronto with

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,
Through Canada to Portland, Me., and
LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS to NIAGARA FALLS,
Thence by Great Western Railroad, and the Lake Shore Railroad, for Boston and intermediate points on the Vermont Central Railroad, for Boston and intermediate points on the Vermont Central Railroad.

The above Line is recommended for regularity and dispatch in passengers and Freight between the Western and Eastern States. Apply to

A. T. AGNEW & CO., Agents,
No. 1 Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.
Foot of Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1859 - - - - - - 1859.

Will, during the present season, run their well-known and popular line of

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

Regularly between Ogdensburgh and Oswego and the Upper Lakes, connecting at Ogdensburgh with the

Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central

RAILROAD ROUTE,

Between Ogdensburgh, Burlington, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Lexington, Lowell, Worcester and Boston, and at Oswego with the

New Oswego Line of Thirty First-Class Boats,

On the Enlarged Canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, connecting also at Brockport with the

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

And forming a tri-weekly line between Dunkirk and Chicago, and a daily line between Buffalo and Chicago.

Merchandise marked "N. T. Co.'s Express" will be forwarded from New York by the Northern Freight Train over the New York and Erie Railroad and promptly forwarded from Dunkirk at the same through rates.

Way Freight Arrangements are respectfully urged to see the Agents of this Company in New York and Boston, before shipping.

J. MYERS, Agent N. T. Co., No. 177 Broadway, N. Y.
CHAS. ATWOOD, Agent, No. 3 Counties Slip, N. Y.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
HIRD, Mil. & Mine. Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
L. HURD & Co., Health Office, Chicago.

JOHN W. TUTTLE,
Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $900,000.

JOHN L. KIMBERLY, President.
FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President.
JAMES G. AVERILL, Sec'y and Treasurer.

On the opening of navigation, this Company will be prepared to transport Property, Merchandise, etc., from New York to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan, Ports on Lake Michigan, and to Detroit and Toledo, Ports on Lake Erie, Provisions, Produce, etc., from any of the Lake Ports to the Tide Water, with as great dispatch and at as low rates as by any other responsible line, at the same time giving through bills of lading for all property when desired. This Company have a line of

EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS,

ply between Buffalo and Chicago, touching on route at Cleveland, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan. Also, a line of Propellers between Chicago and Milwaukee, and Steamers for the reception, assorting and shipping of Merchandise to their ports, which will be under the immediate Chief Agent, who will give his personal attention to the prompt and satisfactory fulfillment of contracts entered into.

All our Company have a large line of

CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,

and are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats also, to run in connection with the above line. Shippers are respectfully urged to give their canal freight to the above line, as they will be found to be the most reliable and expeditious route for the transportation of freight between Chicago and New York.

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GEO. FARLEY, Agent, Oswego, N. Y.
CUMMERLAND, TIFFORD & CO., Cleveland, O.
JOHN HOCKING, Agent, Sandusky, O.
THOMAS MAY, Agent, 28 State st., Boston.
PIPE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.
A. F. HUDSON & CO., Fulton City, Iowa.
JACOB WASHBURN, Davenport, Iowa.

MATHER & CO., Chicago.

Ocean Steamers.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL
U. S. STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Liverpool Line.—The best departure from New York will be the splendid

PACIFIC,

Captain Thompson, to sail from New York, on Thursday, the 14th of April, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the Mails. Her Passage Money will be as follows: Cabin, $80; Third $30; including Tea Tickets to all the principal cities on arrival. Children under 12 years, half price. Stewards provide pipes, knife, fork and bedding. Passengers are forwarded from Liverpool to London, Paris, Havre, &c., on moderate terms. Baggage Checked through to destination. Exposure Company's Office, No. 56 Broad street, and at their other agencies in the United States and Canada. Drafts for any amount at any of the above offices to bring payment one week after the presentation in Great Britain or on the Continent.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAS. G. FARGO, Office of American Express Co., Chicago.
New York, Nov. 15, 1858. nov8-1y

FARE REDUCED.—New York and Erie Railroad.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York,

SEVEN DOLLARS & SIXTY CENTS.

The subscribers are prepared to contract for the transportation of Merchandise from New York to Chicago, via the N. Y. & E. R. R., and thence to Chicago by Steam at the following very low rates:

1st Class, 90; 2d Class, 80; 3d Class, 80; 4th, 50.

Shipments via "N. Y. CO.'S EXPRESS," and ship by N. Y. & E. R. R. Fast Freight Line, Daniels, Agent.
MATHER & CO., Agents.

FLOUR SACKS.

The undersigned are now Agents for the Boston Mill Company of Mendon, Chicopee Falls, Mass., and have been for several years supplying the West as manufacturers of a superior quality of their sacks ever used in this country. We shall have a full assortment of their Sacks, and invite the attention of Millers and Shippers to our stock before purchasing. Orders from the city and country trade will be filled on the most favorable terms as to price, quality and time.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.
mh19-d2w

TEAS AND SUNDRIES.

50 lbs. choice Tea,
200 " Rock Salt,
50 " Sperm Candles,
For sale low by
WM. LITTLE & CO.,
mh27-d2w 100 South Water st.

NOTICE.—We have for sale,

50 bbls Mackerel Pumpkins,
50 " Shad,
50 " Trout,
50 " Whitefish,
WM. LITTLE & CO.,
mh27-d2w 100 South Water st.

A Certificate of Official Integrity.

If John Wentworth thinks he retains influence enough in this city to damage by his slanderous insinuations such men as Alderman Botsford, of the first ward, Abbott of the second, Ward of the fifth, Von Horn of the sixth, Wendt of the seventh, Wahl of the eighth, or any of the rest of the Republican members of the Council who refused to unite with the Democratic Aldermen to make him City Printer, he is most egregiously mistaken. The public very well understand that Wentworth attacks only such Republicans as refuse to follow his dictation in matters out of which he expects to make money or votes. Abuse of a Republican through the columns of the *Democrat* is equivalent to a certificate of integrity and of manly independence.

Everybody knows why Wentworth makes war upon the Republican administration. He cannot control the Mayor, and every Republican Alderman voted against him for city printer. If this were not so, we should have a daily repetition of his former eulogies upon the "dusty Miller," and upon each Republican Alderman. Because Mayor Haines and the Republican Aldermen are intent upon the public good, and refuse to carry out the schemes of Wentworth for his individual gain and personal aggrandizement, he plies them with billingsgate and mean insinuations. He intimates that the only honest men in the present Council are Messrs. Enzenbacher, Comisky, Huck, and Kennedy, all Democrats, and the men who gave him the four votes which he got for city printer. Willingness to put money into his purse and to carry out his corrupt schemes, constitutes Wentworth's standard of political honesty and qualification for office.—John Gray is a good Sheriff so long as Wentworth does the Sheriff's printing. So of Farwell, Church, and the other county officers—their integrity will be recognized so long as they contribute to the coffers of Wentworth, but not a moment longer. After the list of delinquent tax-payers shall have appeared in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Wentworth will classify Boydon with the Republican Aldermen who would not vote for him for city printer, and with all other Republicans who refuse to do his bidding.

But this game has been played so long and so openly by Wentworth that the public now fully understand it. If he praises a man in his paper, it is necessary for that person to get a certificate of character to save him from the suspicion of dishonor which Wentworth's praise carries with it. If he abuse a man, the public accepts it as the best possible evidence that the person assailed is incorruptible. We congratulate the Republican Aldermen who were singled out by Wentworth in his paper of Sunday morning last, for having fallen under his displeasure. It is the strongest evidence they could possibly give of an inflexible determination to serve their constituents faithfully and honorably.

THE BIRDS.

During the latter part of last week our city was visited by flocks of birds making the trees lively and cheerful. Robbins were specially abundant. As usual, we observed numbers of idle boys with their bows and arrows exercising their skill in killing the birds. Now, we hope every citizen who has any sympathy with those innocent and delightful songsters of spring will unite with us to inform these bad boys, that there is an ordinance under which they will be fined five dollars for every bird they kill. If they persist in their wicked sport, find the nearest policeman and send these urchins off to the lock-up. An example made of one or two incorrigibles will be a wholesome lesson to all the rest.

Generally speaking, a few words of kind remonstrance on the cruelty which these boys manifest in killing the birds; on the propriety of every noble-minded boy defending them, in order that they may cheer us with their beautiful songs in summer, will change the boys from the destroyers to the protectors of the birds. In every instance, let kind remonstrance and good advice be first tried, and where these fail, let every good citizen constitute himself a committee to execute the laws. Let the birds be protected by all means, and let them be encouraged to make their home in the Garden City. Boys, don't kill the birds. Protect them. Listen to their sweet songs morning and evening. It will make you better boys and better men.

More Canal Scrip Frauds.

We copy the following from the Springfield correspondence of the *Missouri Republican*, without, however, attaching any great importance to the rumor to which it refers:

The Finance Committee of Investigation is now in session in the capital, and have been since Tuesday last. Nearly all the members are present. The Committee have, since Tuesday, been examining the statements of affairs made by Hon. Thos. H. Campbell, Secretary to the Committee. We are not advised as to how far the Committee have proceeded in their investigations, but have heard it hinted that other frauds have been discovered besides the one heretofore alluded to. It is supposed that more canal scrip has been funded than was ever authorized to be issued. We believe Committee intend to examine everything appertaining to the State indebtedness of every kind. This is what should have been done many years ago. If it is a singular fact that scarcely any one knows anything about the minutia of our indebtedness, how is it possible that the people can be informed on the subject? Nothing will be known by the people of the frauds that have been perpetrated until the Legislature shall have the whole matter thoroughly investigated. The whole establishment, which adjoins the old well-known stand, is directly opposite the Court House, on South Clark street, and is fitted up with much elegance, being throughout one of the most complete ever opened in Chicago. A handsomely furnished eating saloon on the main floor is intimately and conveniently connected with just such private apartments as Vinton would be sure to have. The upper saloon will be completed in season to be a summer retreat for ice cream, &c. Altogether, and throughout, the new "Vinton's" is just such an affair as his pressure upon his former more contracted quarters forced upon him. It will be, as before, a first class affair, only with appointments suitably progressive.

THE ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE—THE ORATORIO.—The Oratorio, on Sunday evening, at Mechanics' Institute Hall, was pronounced a decided success, and one of the most attractive musical entertainments of the season thus far. It fully attested the capacities and talent of the troupe and will win for them, during the residue of their stay, new friends, who will follow them even to North's Theatre.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The following is an abstract of the minutes of the regular quarterly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences:

Col. J. D. Graham presented the Academy with valuable volumes, maps and documents, and announced in his communication, that he had subscribed for and received the proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held in Boston, and the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for the years 1858 and 1859, as a donation to the library of the Academy.

An interesting paper was read from Prof. C. Dewey, of the Rochester (N. Y.) University, upon "The Fluctuations in the Lakes," which resulted in an interesting discussion on and statement of observations by Messrs. Graham, Foster, Webster, Barry and others. Col. Graham believes the sudden rise of the lake as a given point, which has been supposed to be caused by winds, water spouts, earthquakes, etc., to be the result of barometrical influences.

Col. Foster had found that the earliest explorers had observed these phenomena. The Jesuits described them. Col. Bradstreet and others long ago recorded their observation. Once, on Lake Superior, Col. Foster had himself encountered a wave twenty feet high, when there was no wind, and but for the skill of the voyageurs, his canoes would have been swamped. He agreed substantially with Col. Graham as to the cause of these fluctuations, and believed it very often arose from ripples in the air, where the results were observable. Other gentlemen had made observations confirmatory of his theory of the cause of these fluctuations.

Col. Graham alluded to his discovery and measurement of a lunar tidal wave on Lake Michigan, and to sending his report of this discovery to Washington, he had received from J. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, dated eight years ago, a notice of a measurement by him of what such a tide existed, but he (Mr. L.) gave no measurement of one. Col. G. expressed his belief that the Mediterranean Sea had a measurable tide. He had in a recent paper to the Academy of Science at Munich expressed the opinion that, were observations made upon the Caspian and Dead Seas, it would be demonstrated that there was a perceptible tide of from ten to twelve inches in both those seas.

F. Mallon, aged, read a valuable and interesting paper, answering the questi on, "To what purpose can the tar derived from gas works be applied?" He took the ground, that the subject of this paper, but Mr. Mahla solved it be question to those present, by exhibiting cand.es and oils manufactured by him from it. Sperm oil, castor Almond oil, Benzole oil, Kerosene oil, etc. Candles were exhibited, made from paraffine, stiffened with stearine.

The Academy adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, April 19, at the Museum.

CHAS. D. BRADDON, Rec. Sec.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at the Museum, Dearborn Seminary, at 7½ o'clock. Members are respectfully requested to attend.

CHAS. D. BRADDON, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ A grand concert and ball will be held at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, on Tuesday evening, 19th April. For further particulars see small bills. ap17-2t F. W. GATES, Pres't.

LOCAL MATTERS.

I. O. O. F.—A public parade and celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the institution of the Order into this city, is to take place on the 26th instant.

The members of Excelsior Lodge No. 22, are requested to be present at the Lodge-room on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., to consummate arrangements for the celebration on the 26th. Brothers from other Lodges are invited to be there for the Lodge, and it is desirable that all members should be present.

J. O. PEASE, R. S.

☞ The Chicago Hungarian Benevolent Society respectfully invites the public of Chicago to the Historical Lecture, delivered by Julian Kezne, at Metropolitan Hall, Tuesday evening, April 19th, of this week seven o'clock, in honor of the anniversary of Hungary's Declaration of Independence, and in aid of the Society's relief cares for the sick and indigent countrymen. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ E. W. Hutchings, 167 Randolph street, sells out to-day the largest, richest and most elegant stock of cabinet furniture ever brought to Chicago. Parties desiring of obtaining a really fine article of furniture, will make and finished in every respect, have now an opportunity of doing so at a low price.

☞ Cook & Brothers, 125 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies' dresses, shawls, cloaks, &c., making them appear equal to new, a great desideratum now that spring has fairly opened upon us, when our fair readers delight in viewing with nature in their bright and varied hue.

☞ G. Miraole will give his benefit party this evening. Scholars, subscribers, and his friends are invited.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—Gaylty's Medicated Paper for the waterproof Office is used exclusively wherever Piles is known or feared, and wherever cleanliness and comfort are regarded as being of value. It is a soft, pliable hemp paper, elaborately medicated in the pulp—velvety, but strong—and positive to prove all that the Proprietors claim it to be. They ask but a fair test of its merits. All families, rich and poor, will find it useful economy to use this paper regularly. Depot, 41 Ann street, New York. Sold in Chicago by J. H. Reed & Co.; Sawyer, Paige & Co.; Bolles, Smith & Co.; Buck & Rayner; Gale Brothers, and others. Beware of imitations.

REMOVAL.—The Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co., removed last evening to the office recently occupied by Messrs. Flint & Wheler, in Link's Building, on La Salle street, between Lake and South Water streets, and will remain there while their present office is undergoing alterations. ap19 1t

EXCHANGE.—We will buy drafts, certificates of deposit, and bills of New York, New England, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

50 Clark st., between Lake and Randolph. ap16-6t E. ALEXANDER & Co.

☞ The Grand Division or Drawing of the Dement Building Association, will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., at the Bank. No stock will be sold after the 20th. All remittances up to that date promptly attended to, and any money not to be called for the drawing will be returned immediately.

Stockholders will bear in mind the election for five additional Directors on the 20th inst., at No. 51 South Clark street, Chicago.

ap18-2t CHAS. DEMENT, Pres't.

VISITING, WEDDING AND INVITATION CARDS.—Prof. Kidder may be found at the Tremont House to write them in his own inimitable style. ap1-6w-6922.

☞ J. H. Hoes, 117 Lake street, has returned from New York with a large and beautiful stock of rich and fashionable jewelry for the season. Also, fine fans, shell combs, &c. Please call and examine the same, visitors will be courteously treated, whether purchasers or not. We study to please. ap15-10t-6913

☞ I. M. Singer & Co.'s new and improved Family Sewing Machines are also, Machines for manufacturing heavy garments of every description, constantly on hand at 140 Lake street, Chicago. A. W. HARRIS, Agent. ap15-3m-6907

MAYNARD HOUSE.—The Matteson House is now raised to grade. The proprietors are prepared to receive their old customers and friends as usual. RUSSELL & GODDARD.

Chicago, April 4, 1859. ap7-1m-6895

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 138 Lake street. jal-bd06

MARRIED,

At Bolcktow, April 10, by Rev. C. R. Clarke, W. JESSE HUNSLEY, Esq., to Miss ELIZA PELLINGER, daughter of John C. Clarke, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

At Batteville, N. Y., April 11th, of Consumption, HARRIET A. BRIGGS, wife of Joseph W. Briggs, of this city, aged 25 years.

About Cleaning Streets.

A citizen hands us the following suggestions as to the best and cheapest method for cleaning the streets:

"Require the occupants of property on paved and planked streets, to sweep the half of the street in front of their premises on a certain morning in each week, and leave the dirt in a pile; have the sweepings removed the same day by a contractor or the street commissioner. It might be done to better advantage to have different streets swept on different days. There are plenty of boys who would be glad to do it for a small pittance. Such a plan has been tried for years in Buffalo, and is undoubtedly the best as well as the cheapest."

☞ The Baltimore city horse railroad contract has been sold by the grantees to a Philadelphia Company. The bonus is said to be $100,000.

☞ Some forty persons from Beloit and vicinity left that place one day last week for Pike's Peak.

THE CITY.

THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE BENEFIT CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.—The grand affair gotten up for the benefit of the Mechanic's Institute, and to come off at their hall this evening, should not be forgotten.

BURGLARY.—The barber's shop of Mr. Barrow, on Dearborn street, under the Revere House, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and a quantity of implements incident to that profession taken to the value of $25.

NO RIGHT TO HAVE YOUR HOUSE BLOWN DOWN.—In the Circuit Court a day or two since, a verdict of $250 was given against Messrs. Brown & Wilder in favor of Wm. Harris, the claim of the latter being for injury to his household furniture by the falling of the brick building of Messrs. B. & W. in the great gale of 1856, on State st. near Randolph.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—We are pleased to see that our friends, the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Association, have engaged Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to deliver his celebrated lectures upon "Success and Failure," and "The Burdens of Society," on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next at Metropolitan Hall.

FINE VINEGAR.—JOHN S. MELVILLE, successor to G. J. Pruessing, 341 State street, sends to this office a keg of his pure Wine Vinegar, which is a very superior article for family use. It is free from any of the mineral acids which give acidity to so many samples of the vinegar manufactured for commercial and culinary purposes. Mr. Melville's article may be relied upon as of the first quality.

THE HUNGARIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Our citizens, native and foreign born, will do well to remember the lecture of Mr. J. KEZE, at Metropolitan Hall this evening, before the Hungarian Benevolent Association. The occasion is one that should warm other than Hungarian hearts, wherever the claims and the cause of the noblest and purest patriots of our own age are not forgotten. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purposes of the Association.

POLICEMAN DUBOIS CONVICTED.—In the Recorder's Court, yesterday, the case of People vs. Paul and Dubois, two policemen, for assault with a deadly weapon, was concluded, resulting in the conviction of the latter—the former was acquitted. Dubois' fine was $100 and costs.

SOLLITT HOUSE.—This house having been thoroughly renovated, repaired, and supplied with considerable new furniture, is now open for the reception of guests, under the management of Mr. Sollitt. The house is a favorite one with many regular boarders, and the new proprietor is prepared to make the house, in every respect, a *first-class house*. The dining-room appointments are under the direction of Mr. Joseph Stanly, whose taste and skill in his department are unsurpassed. The house is supplied with hot and cold water baths, and has all the modern improvements for comfort and convenience. Some two or three families more can be accommodated with very pleasant suits of rooms; also a few day boarders.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a bright and promising boy, about sixteen years of age, named Wm. Ransom, the son of a widow, and for some time past in the employ of J. A. Smith, No. 118 Lake street, fell through the hatchway at their store, from the second to the first floor, a distance of about eighteen feet, striking on his head. At first it was believed he was only stunned, but an examination showed a fracture of the skull. He lay in a state of unconsciousness until Sunday P. M., when symptoms of reaction appearing, the operation of trepanning was performed by Dr. Silas Myers, but the boy sank rapidly and died. An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner James, and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Bishop Whitehouse visited this Church on Sunday last, and administered the holy rite of confirmation to twenty-two persons. An eloquent and appropriate sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was preached by Rev. Mr. Schenck, the Rector. Quite a number of candidates for confirmation were prevented from attendance, but will receive the rite hereafter. On Sunday next, being Eastar day, some forty new members will be admitted to the communion, and on the evening of that day the Rector will deliver his annual pastoral discourse. Old Trinity, under the active administration of its present popular Rector, is accomplishing a Christian work second to no other Church in the West. We hear it intimated that a large and elegant Church edifice is in contemplation, rendered necessary to accommodate the accumulating attendance upon its ministrations.

ACCIDENT FROM FAST DRIVING.—Yesterday morning as the driver of a soft-soap wagon was was standing in his vehicle with a load of that commodity, in front of the Revere House, one of the Mechanical Bakery wagons was driven rapidly round the corner of Dearborn street, and the wheels interlocking with the soft soap vender's craft it was upset, violently depositing him in the street with his wares around him, and his barrels on him, one of which struck him in such a manner as to injure him severely.—From our information the bread man was the aggressor, and very much to blame. The injured man was named James Murray, residing at the corner of Sedgwick and Green streets.—Besides severe contusions, his thigh bone was broken near the hip.

☞ Call and see if one of a class which, from the recklessness of some of our Jehus, we are beginning to wonder are not more common. It is bad enough to dash down through a thronged street, but to turn a corner at racing speed is criminal, and we should be glad to see instances of the kind officially reported.

POLICE MATTERS.—In the Police Court yesterday a variety of petty cases were disposed of. A most singular affair was the arrest of a woman, Mrs. Brennegan, for an assault upon another woman, and of a most aggravated nature. The weapon was a club, such as are carried by policemen. The cause of the assault was that Mrs. B. believed herself assailed and aggrieved in reputation by the other woman, to whom she administered a beating that may result seriously, cutting her head severely in several places. The vixen was sent to Bridewell for two months to await the result.

On Sunday, two train boys on the Rock Island Railroad—Timothy Brickley and R. Y. Butler—were arrested, charged with robbing a farmer named Geo. W. Scott, living in Genesee, of twenty-five dollars. The evidence, however, showed conclusively that Scott got drunk and spent his money in treating the train boys to liquor, paying for their meals, visiting houses of ill-fame, and in other methods of seeing the elephant. The boys were discharged.

A man named William Buckley was committed for further examination, upon the charge of stealing a cow from Aaron Phelps. The animal was found in Mr. Phelps' stable in an alley near the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets.

Two men named Simon Kelly, and Robert Haw, were committed in default of $1,000 each for further examination, upon the charge of dangerously cutting Joseph Hare with a knife, during a fight in a doggery on the Archer road on Sunday. Hare was badly cut in the face and neck, and is not expected to recover.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. SCRIVER, *Advertising Agent, 43 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all of the Leading Papers of the North-West.* jal-bd04 ly

FOR SALE—Two Scholarships in Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply at this office. ap12-2w

FOR SALE—A Lawyer's Book Case with drawers. Also, one or two Desks. Inquire at Room 16, No. 122 Lake st. ap17-d3t

FOR SALE.—A Two-Seated Excursion Two Rail Road Carriage; been in partial use about one year. Inquire at No. 111 Wabash avenue, or No. 111 Wendell street. ap12-d6w

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—One of the New Brick Dwellings on Rush street, near Superior. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 43 Clark Street.

FOR SALE.—A First Class new marble front, three story dwelling house, situated on West Randolph street. Has all the modern improvements. Will be sold cheap, and on long time. Apply on the premises. ap13-3tx

FOR SALE.—Valuable Real Estate for sale or Exchange. We have a large amount of first class business property, centrally located, which we will sell at low rates either with or without any cash down. Will take reliable property for a part, and give long time for the balance. WADSWORTH & CO.,
64 Clark Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Several large first class Building Lots in one of the most flourishing towns of about 2,500 inhabitant, in Northwestern Iowa. Would exchange for a small stock of Books and Stoves, a Horse and Wagon or Furniture. For further particulars address S. S. H.,
Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—House and Lot 127 North Carpenter street. The house contains seven rooms besides closets, &c. Lot, 40x116 feet. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of J. B. LAMBERT'S Shoe Store, 84 Lake st. Also, several Lots by Union Park, for sale low and on easy terms, or would exchange for a small stock of Boots and Shoes. Apply as above. ap12 1tx

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash.
25 M Clear, 1, 1¼, 1¾ and 2 inch.
25 M Common Boards.
25 M Flooring; 1 inch.
10 M Common Siding; 1 and 1¼ inch.
100 M Fencing, 1st quality.
175 M Common Fencing.
At Lot, 32 and 142 Canal street.
ap16-d6w 1m STEWART, BROS. & CO.

WANTED.—R. K. Swift & Co.'s Checks at par, in exchange for wagons, buggies, plows, wagon material, lumber, &c.
ap15 w2w-6904 H. WHITBECK & CO.

WANTED,—The undersigned wants a situation, or employment in some active business in Chicago,—has been engaged in business for himself twelve years—has resided in this city ten years—has experience in both mercantile and mechanical business, and can give any reference that may be required. Will engage for a moderate compensation. Apply at 226 Washington st., or address W. T. WOODSIDE, care "Box 2175." ap15-3t-6902

BOARDING—Gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at 315 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Reference required. ap14-1w

BOARDING.—111 Wabash Avenue, with pleasant suite of front rooms for Gentlemen and Lady, and rooms for day boarders. Also, a few transient boarders can be accommodated. ap13 1w2

TO RENT.—To a good tenant I will Rent Cheap the first class dwelling, 404 Erie street, containing 12 rooms, gas and water. ap13-1t-6879

J. J. WEST, 111 Lake street.

TO RENT.—Store No. 58 Lasalle street, in Metropolitan Block, formerly occupied as a Banking House by Messrs. A. Billings & Co., Esq. The store is suitable for banking or other purposes. A lease will be given from May 1st, 1859. Apply to C. BLAKE,
Room 9, Metropolitan Block.

REMOVAL.—The Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co., removed last evening to the office recently occupied by Messrs. Flint & Wheler, in Link's Building, on La Salle street, between Lake and South Water streets, and will remain there while their present office is undergoing alterations. ap19 1t

EXCHANGE.—We will buy drafts, certificates of deposit, and bills of New York, New England, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

50 Clark st., between Lake and Randolph. ap16-6t E. ALEXANDER & Co.

☞ The Grand Division or Drawing of the Dement Building Association, will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., at the Bank. No stock will be sold after the 20th. All remittances up to that date promptly attended to, and any money not to be called for the drawing will be returned immediately.

Stockholders will bear in mind the election for five additional Directors on the 20th inst., at No. 51 South Clark street, Chicago.

ap18-2t CHAS. DEMENT, Pres't.

VISITING, WEDDING AND INVITATION CARDS.—Prof. Kidder may be found at the Tremont House to write them in his own inimitable style. ap1-6w-6922.

☞ J. H. Hoes, 117 Lake street, has returned from New York with a large and beautiful stock of rich and fashionable jewelry for the season. Also, fine fans, shell combs, &c. Please call and examine the same, visitors will be courteously treated, whether purchasers or not. We study to please. ap15-10t-6913

☞ I. M. Singer & Co.'s new and improved Family Sewing Machines are also, Mach

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1859.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Suppose some one would announce to our citizens that he had discovered a substance that would furnish light at one-fifth the cost of gas, heat at one half of the expense of coal or wood, would run locomotives and steamboats at half the present outlay, for fuel that vessels propelled by steam are obliged to incur, in short, that it was destined to speedily supercede coal, gas, camphene, oils, tallow for supplying light and wood and coal for heating habitations, and generating steam, &c., we will confine our attention in this article, to its properties as a *light*. The name of the inventor is Prof. L. L. Hill of Hudson, New York, and the substance which he has produced, is called Nuchian Oil. It is a *hydro-carbon* the chief ingredient of which is coal tar.

The product of this chemical is named Hydro Oxygen Gas. Prof. Hill's chemical possesses two immense superiorities over coal gas; the first is, that the substance is a *liquid* instead of a gas, and therefore is portable. It is not necessary to light a city from one vast reservoir, requiring costly mains and branches to be laid down under the streets in order to distribute it; but independent and complete "gas works" can be put in every man's house, store, office or shop, at the most trifling cost. Secondly, and still more important, is its wonderful cheapness. Think of a liquid, a gallon of which will produce a volume of light equal to ——— of candles from sundown to midnight, every day for a whole month, and for the trifling sum of a few shillings. A family can have a jet of flame equal in size and superior in brilliancy to a six foot gas burner, three hours any night, for the sum of *one cent!* A gallon of Neubian Oil will generate as much light as 1,000 feet of coal gas, the latter costing four dollars, and the former four to six shillings!

It is nearly two years since Prof. Hill brought his chemical to perfection. But he had to encounter a serious difficulty in finding the right kind of a machine to operate it. He wanted one that would give the required current of air, that would be simple, effective, durable, and above all, cheap. Last fall he succeeded in building a machine that worked to satisfaction. Since that time it has been in successful operation at Hudson and elsewhere. It is propelled by weights, like a clock. We learn, however, that within a few weeks *steel springs* have been applied and have been found to answer more conveniently than weights, as the machine driven by that force can be made portable, and may be moved about a house on casters as easily as a table. The "gas works" occupy a space of about two feet in diameter and three feet high. But they can be constructed larger or smaller according to the number of burners required by the purchaser.

The machine for passing the air over the oil and discharging it at the point of combustion, may be seen any evening at the Patent Agency office of Tripp, Hale & Co., Lake street. It may be thus described: Upon four uprights is arranged a square iron pan, 18 inches in diameter and three or four inches deep, into which is poured one or more gallons of Neubian Oil. A few inches above the oil-reservoir is an air bellows—the two being connected by a tube. By means of a weight and some clock gearing the bellows are kept constantly at work, blowing a steady stream of air into the reservoir below, which after passing over the chemical and absorbing a portion of its constituents, the pressure drives it through distributing pipes, precisely the same as are used for supplying coal gas. Through them this "saturated" air flows to the burners, where it is lighted, regulated and consumed exactly in the same manner as common coal gas. It burns with a soft, regular, brilliant flame, destitute of smoke, smell or danger—it is wholly inexplosive.

Prof Hill turned his attention to the subject twelve years ago. He became convinced that the wonderful element known as oxygen, is not only a supporter of, but a grand agent in the work of combustion. For years he labored to find some cheap, simple abundant substance that would form a illuminating combination with oxygen. He resorted to all the agencies of heat, cold pressure, electricity, and affinity to discover it. In the course of his experiments he produced alcohol from its elements; sent he made artificial camphene. In some variations of the latter, he produced a black vapor, which acted very singularly upon the air—depriving its oxygen of some of its reactions. This magma treated with nitric acid produced an ethereal liquid, a few drops of which rendered a cubic foot of air combustible. He followed up this hint, and finally produced the Neubian oil, whose wonderful powers will soon become widely known. The elements of this liquid are in a state bordering on what a chemist would call "loose aggregation." In passing air over it, the oxygen in the atmosphere unites with the hydrogen in the oil, for which it has a powerful affinity. The union of the two produces hydro-oxygen gas. This, when lighted, produces an extremely hot blue flame, in its most perfect form. But other this gas is not in its most perfect form. But other this gas is not in its proper equivalent of carbon from the oil, it yields a light of great brilliancy and purity, when burned. We have neither time nor space for a further description in this article. But we shall recur to this very important subject again. The gas bill for the Press and Tribune establishment is not far from *fourteen hundred dollars* per annum. By substituting Mr. Hill's Air Light we expect to save more than one thousand dollars per year, which is the full interest on a capital of ten thousand dollars. Hence, we feel a pecuniary interest in making known and bringing into use this great economizer of lighting—by nothing of escaping the extortion of a monopoly. We are sure that every man in the city will experience a lively interest in the practical success of the new light.

DANGER TO THE SCHOOLS.

We learn, upon what we believe to be good authority, that the Catholic dignitaries resident among us—aliens almost to a man—are preparing, in obedience to the example of JOHN, Archbishop of New York, and JOHN BAPTIST, Archbishop of Cincinnati, to commence a war upon the Common School system of Chicago. It is understood that the demands of the Hierarchy, speaking through these gentlemen, will be,

1st. The admission of a stated number of Catholic clergymen into the Schools, a certain number of times each week, for the instruction of the children of Catholic parents in their religious duties.

2d. The disuse of the Bible, without note or comment, in all school exercises, lest Catholic children may be contaminated by having it read, or,

3d. The division of the school money raised by general tax and by the proceeds of the school lands, among the children of Catholics, *per capita*, that they may have instruction in Catholic schools by the priests, in the Catechism and other sectarian books.

We are assured that the two first or the last one of these propositions—probably the last one—will be insisted upon as the "compromise" that the Pope, through his alien clergy, will be willing to make with the tax-payers of Chicago as the conditions upon which the children of Catholics who are in the main non-tax-payers, may get their education in our Common Schools. We are uncertain, if the information given us is not correct, what shape the onslaught will take; but that a war upon our School system is intended, that the adherents of all other sects will be obliged, ere long, to band together to resist the arrogant pretensions of the disciples of Rome, we have no doubt. The latter, secure in the support of the Democracy, have the highest hopes that by striking now, their hostility against our Schools may be gratified. Dr. McMullen's attack on the Reform School was the initiatory step in a most general and indiscriminate warfare. Catholic Schools or no Schools, is the motto. We ask, "Are the tax-payers ready for the attack?"

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

We have before us an Address, containing "a vindication of the past action and present position of the National Democracy of this State," in which the quarrel between the National and Douglas wings of the old Pro-Slavery buzzard is reviewed at length. It is signed by J. Cook, Chairman. We have no room and less appetite for the criminations and recriminations in which these factions indulge; hence we dismiss this pronunciamento by quoting its last sentence:

"The State of Illinois will be fully represented at Charleston, ready and powerful to co-operate with the Democracy of the whole nation."

To assure the "Democracy of the whole nation" that they must be prepared to vote the National men in, and the Douglas men out, of the Charleston Convention, the Address was probably written. Let them be notified.

The Oberlin Rescue Case.

The telegraph has already informed us that the jury in the case of Bushnell, one of the parties indicted for the rescue of an alleged fugitive slave in Ohio, brought in a verdict of guilty. As soon as this case was disposed of, the Court proceeded to take up the next. The counsel for the defence stated that they were not ready in the case called, and suggested that of Prof. Peck, of Oberlin College. The Court, however, decided that the cases must be taken up in their order on the docket. It was demanded on the part of the defence that a new jury should be called—that the present jury had made up their minds upon all the propositions, and it would be monstrous to send the other accused to such men for trial—that if forced to go into a trial under such circumstances, no one of the defendants would stultify himself by attempting a defence. The Judge decided that the jury was selected for the term, and it was proper they should try all the cases. Whereupon the counsel for the accused announced that the latter would neither defend themselves nor appear by attorney before such a jury. The defendants then surrendered themselves to the Court and demanded that their recognizances be struck off. Judge Wilson proposed to let the parties go at large on their own recognizances, and stated his intention to give the matter of a new jury further consideration. The defendants refused to give their individual recognizances. The Marshal offered to let them go on their word. They refused this also and went to jail.

Lake Peptin Still Closed.

The *Minnesotian* of the 14th inst., says: "By the Time and Tide last evening, we learn that the ice in the Lake is still solid, with but slight prospect of opening before a week. The backwardness of the season this year is almost without precedent."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SABBATH HYMN AND TUNE BOOK; For the service of Song in the House of the Lord. By Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, Wm. B. Bradbury, and Geo. F. Root. Price D. D. Cooley; 352 pages. Price in cloth $1.25. Published by Mason Brothers, New York, and Root & Cady, Chicago:

The above long expected work has excited unusual expectations, both on account of the reputation and facilities of its authors. It is printed in clear, beautiful type, upon excellent paper, with large clear type, and elegantly and substantially bound. In the quantity of its contents, it is the most complete work of its kind ever issued; containing 1260 hymns with appropriate music, 24 doxologies, 29 chants with 58 selections for chanting, and 22 psalm anthems.

Ten years ago, Rev. B. Edwards D. D. of Andover Theological Seminary [commenced the compilation of hymns contained in this work. When he died, his fellow professors, Rev. Drs. Parks and Phelps revised the materials thus collected and prosecuted the work still farther, until they found the necessity of having a man of ripe musical taste and experience associated with them. Dr. Lowell Mason was indeced to join them in their labors. At last two years and a half years this venerable trio have been closely engaged in its completion, and the result is before us. That it will not entirely please everybody is not to be expected, but after a pretty thorough examination of its contents we feel confident in saying that it will do more to make congregational singing practicable than anything of the kind yet published.

No man in this country, perhaps in the world, is, in every way, so well fitted to take charge of the musical department of such a work, as Lowell Mason. Possessing excellent taste, a philanthropic mind ripened by a life-long study of sacred music, and having written more tunes that are familiar in all American churches than any other, he is of all men the very one to make the best congregational tune-book of the age. We think this is exactly what he has done. We regard the *Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book* as the crowning work of his life.

Besides containing more familiar music than any other book of the kind, it has some features of special excellence, to which we must briefly call attention.

At each opening of the book is presented an old tune on one page, and a new one opposite, so that either may be sung to all the hymns on each page, as may be preferred. This is a great accomodation.

Another feature of special value in your paper, among other sound truths said: "Our roads are a disgrace to our State and people." Is there any remedy for this? I think there is. The quickest remedy is for every one who has road-taxes to pay, to insist that there shall be no more shirking of road work. To require every man to do his duty and at the right season. Insist that the present law be strictly carried out, and that what work is hereafter done shall be permanent, and no more *road scratching* be allowed. There is no hope of this "great goose," the public, attending to what is everybody's business. I believe an entire change of our road laws are necessary in order to accomplish anything.

How to MAKE A GOOD ROAD OF ANY PRAIRIE SOIL, AND KEEP IT SO.—In the first place, the water must be got out of the ground, and kept out. Dig a ditch on each side of the road—say thirty feet apart—and on the outside three feet deep, and round up the road in the centre. The ditches will completely drain the road. If the ditches are so shallow as usually made, they only serve to hold the water until it runs back into the road under the surface. The side ditches must be deep enough to set as underdrains, and thus get the water out of the road. During rainy weather, the passing of loaded teams over the road makes *ruts*, and thus prevents the water from running off from the road, while the bottom of these ruts, by the heavy pressure are packed hard, and in a measure prevents the water leaching into the side drains from the road.

To keep the road smooth and hard at all times while wet weather lasts, let every road district have a heavy roller that will require four horses to pull it, and with this roll the roads hard and smooth, and prevent the ruts making. I have not read of the particulars of Illinois keeping any dirt road in less condition. The expense of keeping such a road in order will not be half what it will cost to keep a Macadamized one in repair. Under my plan, your road only requires repairs during bad weather. The earth does over. Plank and timber are wearing out every day in the year. I intend to submit a petitional test of this plan in my neighborhood this season. To keep in repair any road or street that is used, requires constant attention. To throw up a little dirt into the centre of the road in the spring, and then leave it until next road taxes are due, will never give us good roads. To give full details of my plan as indicated above, would require too much of your space. I will gladly correspond with any persons who may feel interest enough in the subject to help try and better our roads. K. K. J.

The French Settlements in Kankakee County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Bourbonnais Grove, the present location of Kankakee, was the point at which a Canadian trader, Bourbonnais, erected the first white man's cabin in that section. There were many Indian wigwams scattered through the region, so that it was really densely populated. The valley of the Kankakee afforded superior hunting grounds and the traders found it a favorable point at which to trade for the furs and skins taken by the natives. At first they made annual journeys, returning with their skins to bring on a new stock of gewgaws for the traffic. Subsequently, as the trade increased and became important, the leading traders took up permanent abodes among the hunters and purchased their furs as they took them in the chase, thus instituting a regular business, keeping a communication with their Canadian connexions by couriers at stated periods. The cabin of Bourbonnais stood near the present Court House at Kankakee. The last trace was removed a year ago, and now laborers are engaged in levelling the ground for a park around the Court House.

It is something like thirty-five years, according to the statements of the present inhabitants, since the French first located among the Indians. Year by year new accessions were made by other traders and their friends coming in. As the trade in furs became less profitable they resorted to the cultivation of the soil, and on the annihilation of their trade, they concentrated at Bourbonnais Grove, where considerable improvements had already been made.

Much has been said of the prosperity of this settlement, and justly, for it is worthy of note that all who have devoted their attention to the cultivation of the soil have succeeded admirably and are now independent of sharpers or hard times. The lands occupied by the colony are rich, easily tilled, and enduring in productiveness, though not perhaps any more so than thousands of acres now lying idle for want of hands to work them, all along the Illinois Central R. R. They have already made considerable progress in their spring wheat, plowing, &c. Those who have steadily devoted themselves to their farms are independent. Among them, however, as among other communities, is a class that delight more in the sports of the chase, and the entertainment of the bar-room, on whom fortune has not yet deigned to smile, success is the meed of well-directed effort. This settlement has reached 800 or 1,000 families.

ST. ANNE.—A new settlement was started about twelve miles up the Kankakee in 1852, by a colony of Frenchmen, mostly from Canada, under Father Chiniquy, a Roman Catholic priest of note and influence. They are located on the south side of the stream, and have made great advancement in every way. Some extensive swamps in the vicinity have been drained and converted into the most valuable arable land. They now number some 500 to 600 families, have schools, church, stores, &c., and are generally prosperous, contented, and happy. Father Chiniquy has thrown himself rather more liberal than most of his order. While nominally holding allegiance with the mother church, he has admitted the use of the Bible as a book that will do no harm and may do much good. In his instructions to his people he inculcates self-reliance, advises them to examine both sides of the question and judge for themselves as to the real merits of any religious creed, whether secular or ecclesiastical. This course has given offence to high dignitaries. The case has been reported to the Papal See and incurred the displeasure of the Infallible. Still his flock cling to him. The more he tells them to rely on themselves and "the light that comes down from God out of Heaven," the more they trust and confide in him and his sincerity. The legal case which has been pending for years in the Circuit Court in defence of his reputation from the base defamations of his enemies, was decided on Thursday last, by a full verdict in his favor.

C. S. C.

The Democratic State Convention.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

We publish this morning a full report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of the 13th instant, at its afternoon session. It was one of the most imposing political assemblages ever held at Harrisburg. It was clear and distinct utterance to the sentiments of nearly every intelligent and honest Democrat within the borders of our Commonwealth. It re-asserted the time-honored principles of the Democratic party in plain and unequivocal terms. It rebuked with becoming dignity the conduct of the manacled slaves of power, who falsely assumed to speak for the people whom they insulted on the 16th of March. It showed that, universal as is the disgust and indignation with which a disgraced Administration is regarded throughout the Union, in no portion of it are those feelings more general than in the State which gave birth to James Buchanan.

The tone of the proceedings, the address, and the resolutions, should serve as a beacon and warning to the Democracy of the Union. From this demonstration all who cherish the welfare of the Democratic party can learn at once the perils which menace it, and how it may yet be rescued from them. There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the North, who, even as they have loved a mere organization, love its principles infinitely better, and they will spurn with flashing scorn all of conservatism, or whose primary object is not their faithful enforcement. The true object of parties is not to minister to low ambition, not to reward venal hacks and heelers, but to carry great truths, and to impress the will of the people upon the action of their Government. The effort to purchase, by Federal patronage, the Democratic organization for the purpose of prostituting it to low ends, and to wield it as an instrument for the destruction of the vital principles it was formed to enforce, has proved a lamentable failure. The true men of the party have protested against it in terms which none can misunderstand, and they will emphatically rebuke it at the polls in October next.

Hereafter, those who are interested in the welfare of the Democratic party must choose between a miserable office-holders' organization which has no principles or principals, and which, after the term of the present National Administration closes, cannot even have any office to bestow, and a genuine Democratic organization based upon eternal principles, which, by the rectitude of its intentions, would be certain to eventually secure the support of the American people.

Mob Law Threatened in St. Clair County.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 16th.]

Mr. Peter Hill, who resides near Urbana, St. Clair County, Illinois, a few weeks ago, engaged Chelsea to dig a well on his premises, but if any venerable sorcbead, or any nice young man, down south, or up north, thinks it is now possible for the Republican party to lower its flag an inch, or abandon its name and organization; in my opinion, will be badly "*sucked in*," that's all. H. A.

Central Illinois, April 1859.

Whitlings at the Pines.

[From our Tribune.]

WHEAT CROPS—Generally promise finely in this vicinity. A few fields were injured by the fly in the fall. My immediate neighbor, Mr. Sam'l Turner, a first rate, thoroughgoing, progressive farmer, has fourteen acres that he intends to plow under for a spring crop. I do not think there are many such cases.

PEACH.—Seeding peach trees promise an abundant crop. The budded varieties, in many locations, are entirely cut off. We shall have, enough, however, if frost lets them alone, for home demand.

Apples, in all orchards that receive any kind of care, promise an abundant yield. I wish now to call the attention of everybody to

THE COUNTRY ROADS.—Mr. Strawn, in his communication which appeared in your paper, among other sound truths said: "Our roads are a disgrace to our State and people." Is there any remedy for this? I think there is. The quickest remedy is for every one who has road-taxes to pay, to insist that there shall be no more shirking of road work. To require every man to do his duty and at the right season. Insist that the present law be strictly carried out, and that what work is hereafter done shall be permanent, and no more *road scratch* be allowed. There is no hope of this "great goose," the public, attending to what is everybody's business. I believe an entire change of our road laws are necessary in order to accomplish anything.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD ROAD OF ANY PRAIRIE SOIL, AND KEEP IT SO.—In the first place, the water must be got out of the ground, and kept out. Dig a ditch on each side of the road—say thirty feet apart—and on the outside three feet deep, and round up the road in the centre. The ditches will completely drain the road. If the ditches are so shallow as usually made, they only serve to hold the water until it runs back into the road under the surface. The side ditches must be deep enough to set as underdrains, and thus get the water out of the road. During rainy weather, the passing of loaded teams over the road makes *ruts*, and thus prevents the water from running off from the road, while the bottom of these ruts, by the heavy pressure are packed hard, and in a measure prevents the water leaching into the side drains from the road.

To keep the road smooth and hard at all times while wet weather lasts, let every road district have a heavy roller that will require four horses to pull it, and with this roll the roads hard and smooth, and prevent the ruts making. I have not read of the particulars of Illinois keeping any dirt road in less condition. The expense of keeping such a road in order will not be half what it will cost to keep a Macadamized one in repair. Under my plan, your road only requires repairs during bad weather. The earth does over. Plank and timber are wearing out every day in the year. I intend to submit a petitional test of this plan in my neighborhood this season. To keep in repair any road or street

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Hon. John J. Letcher, of Virginia, is gradually recovering from his late severe illness, but is still confined to his bed. His illness is attributed to exposure and excessive fatigue while canvassing.

—A. E. Gibbons, editor of the Hardesburg, Ky., *Transcript*, blew his brains out on Tuesday last. Insanity, from excessive drinking, is supposed to have been the cause. The deceased leaves a wife and six children.

—An editor visiting the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, says of the Judges, "eight of them looked for all the world like a row of worn out nurses sitting in an intelligencer office waiting to be hired."

—Washington Irving attained his seventy-sixth year on the 3d inst. His neighbors indicated their remembrance by offerings of flowers, and by visits and greetings. Although during the past winter he has suffered from sleeplessness and asthma, he is, on the whole, improving in health.

—The inscription left by Jefferson to be placed on his tombstone was:

"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statutes of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

—At the conclusion of a concert in Columbia (S. C.), given by Arthur Napoleon, a little blind boy was brought upon the stage, and played Napoleon's fantasia of the Bohemian Girl with so much skill as to bring expressions of delight from the whole audience. The name of this little prodigy is Tom—simply Tom.

—The Panama correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, states that Gen. Walker came to that place as a passenger in the Havana steamer Granada, under the assumed name of Wilson, and left on the 16th ult., on board the steamship Golden Age, for San Francisco. The *Star and Herald* state that he went as a second-cabin passenger.

Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE—
110 Randolph and 106 Lake street,
UP STAIRS.

MARSH BROTHERS
Assure their friends and customers that they are now MANUFACTURING and receiving for their
SPRING TRADE,
A large assortment of
Elegant Furniture,
Superior to anything they have before on hand. They have been opened to produce first-class work at a LOW TARIFF OF PRICES. Those desiring such will find this season, we shall be found at our
OLD STAND, 110 RANDOLPH-ST.

We have also, in connection, a factory of hotmaking trade, the result of our low prices, issued the wareroom
106 LAKE STREET,
Over Judd & Cortbell's Boot and Shoe Store, and shall offer Superior Goods and Low Prices.
RICH, MEDIUM AND COMMON FURNITURE
IN BOTH STORES.
Having now increased accommodations we have added to our stock in
Suits in Brocatelle and Plush.
Also, a carefully selected assortment of
CHAMBER SETTS
In Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Enamelled Finish,
SILK MIRROORS.
We would call the special attention of the TRADE to our stock of
Sofas of Our Own Manufacture,
Which we are offering at Eastern prices.
OFFICE FURNITURE always on hand. MATTRESSES and BEDDING of every description made to order.
We would say that as we have enlarged facilities for manufacturing, we can execute orders in the most satisfactory manner, and guarantee to give the lowest prices.
MARSH BROTHERS,
110 Randolph street, 106 Lake st.—Up Stairs.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
JOHN WEST
IS NOW OPENING HIS
CARPET HALL.
111---Lake Street----111
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
OILCLOTHS
—AND—
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
JOHN WEST.
NO. 111.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 111
[mh13-ly-c200]

C. MORGAN, 100 LAKE STREET
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
LATEST STYLES OF
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut Parlor
—AND—
BEDROOM FURNITURE,
IN SUITS.
The subscriber is now receiving ago additional supplies to his former Mammoth Stock of
Cabinet Furniture and Chairs.
As the Stock is now Complete and Full, and the LARGEST TO BE FOUND WEST OF NEW YORK.
He would cordially invite the attention of his former friends and patrons, and the public generally, to call and examine his
Elegant Furniture,
Before Purchasing elsewhere.
SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FROM LAST SEASON.
CHICAGO, Aug. 11th, 1858. m14s300 ly

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—AT—
NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES.
20 Per Cent Saved in the Purchase.
SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG,
Having Removed to
JONES' NEW IRON FROST STORE,
NO. 203 RANDOLPH STREET,
Are now prepared to exhibit to their old Customers, and to the public generally, the largest and best assorted
STOCK OF FURNITURE
West of New York, which they have recently received, and are now opening, consisting in part of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, and WALNUT
PARLOR FURNITURE,
In Brocatelle, DeLaine, Plush and Hair Cloth, Enamelled, Oak, Chestnut, Mahogany, and Rosewood Chamber Suits of New and Elegant Designs, from the best manufactories in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.
An extensive variety of Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Tables, Sofas, Divans, Centre Tables, Easy Rocking Chairs, Sewing Chairs, Ottomans, Cottage Chairs, Easy Rocking Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Centre and Pier Tables, Bureaus and Wash Stands, Extension Tables, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Extension Tables, Plain Rosewood Chairs, Carved Oak Extension Tables, Plain Rosewood Chairs, Carved Oak Extension Tables, Plain Rosewood Chairs, Carved Oak

Special Notices.

☞ Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!

CATARRH!—What is it? Who Cured ?—Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its incovenience is from personal experience, yet but few realize the danger of neglecting a cold in the head. No one knows how it was caused. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often endangers all faculties and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, filling the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses, and producing offensive and sometimes ex-cooling into the throat and lungs. From this result thick-ness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a pro-fuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often im-paired hearing.

The old-school remedies have never been able to do any-thing for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are so painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Dr. How-ard's Catarrh Specific, a scientific discovery, has taken two or three years for any, promptly cures the saddest cases; gives at once all solids in the head, and radically cures, by preserving use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.

Price, with full directions,

Fifty Cents per Box.

N. B.—A Pull set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.

No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Bohn, Smith & Co.; Thos. Lord and Sheppard & Illsley. ap15 2w cod

☞ One of the most prevalent, and at the same time troublesome and painful diseases that attend the human frame, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numer-ous specifics for its permanent cure; but all without effect. Dr. J. Acker, after much study and unbounded philosophic skill, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable prep-aration for the cure of Fever and Ague. The steady and in-creasing demand lately made for the "Acker Remedy," and the unbounded confidence in its use, have made for it a repu-tation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stom-ach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, every-where. ap13 wtw

☞ A Word of Warning.—There is nothing more beguiling than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the unsuspecting as inferior and worthless ones, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, Helmstreet & Co. introduced to the public their Restorative under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful nat-urative properties made it immediately popular, and gray and bald heads were likely to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only unreliable but absolutely injurious. The result proved to be a miserable combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash, with all the inhibitions are made of water, making the hair harsh, dry and coarse, ingredient, when it does, use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore ad-vise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—[Troy Whig.

Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N.Y.

ap4 cd1t 1m

☞ Herring's Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the most reliable and extensive assortment of Safes in the market. Also, Herring's Patent Champion Salamander Safes, with

BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa.

New York, April 18.—The steamship Europa arrived at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

The steamer Bremen arrives, arrived at Southampton on the 31st of March.

The steamer Prince Albert from Galway for London, sailed on the 9th inst.

The British Ministry were defeated on the Reform bill by the decisive vote of 330 to 291, on the motion for a second reading. Previous to the vote, there was an exciting debate in which Messrs. Peel, Roebuck and others spoke in opposition to the bill, and Disraeli wound up with an elaborate effort in defence of the Government. The House immediately adjourned till the 4th inst. Various speculations were afloat in regard to the course of the Ministry. Their resignation was generally anticipated.

Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords that the Cabinet were considering what course to adopt. He had an interview with the Queen, but nothing definite had been resolved upon. They would announce their determination on the 4th.

The British quarterly returns show a decrease of £330,000 upon the corresponding quarter of last year, owing to a reduction of the income tax.

The second Irish sedition trial at Tralee resulted in the conviction of Daniel Sullivan, who was sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

Serious riots occurred in Galway on the occasion of a discourse by Signor Gavazzi. The lecturer was driven away by a mob of excited Roman Catholics, and several Protestant clergymen were severely handled.

Enrites & Harvey's Gunpowder Works near London, were blown up, killing seven men, and many more were wounded.

A treaty is said to have refused the proposition that Baden should be the place of meeting for the proposed Congress. The French government had also formally left the choice to Austria, intimating, however, that the selected place must be in connection with Paris by railway and telegraph.

The latest advices from Paris state that Piedmont was not to be admitted into the Congress as one of the great powers. Austria and Russia having protested against her admission on any other terms than those allowed to the Italian States.

The preliminary conditions on which Austria insists with regard to the Congress render it very doubtful whether the meeting will be practicable, one of these conditions being that Piedmont shall disarm, which the latter power positively refuses to do.

General Cavour returned to Turin, having secured his object with Napoleon. He is believed to be bent on war.

The review of the army of Paris is fixed for Sunday, April 5d. All the regiments will be complete, every recruit having been called in. All officers on furlough or absence had received orders to join their regiments.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Daily News* says, in substance, that the accelerated and notorious preparations for war, the French journals have greatly moderated their tone, and that this has been done on invitation of the Minister of the interior.

The Paris Bourse had been dull and lower, but on the 31st of March became excited and firm at an advance of ½.

Advices from Berlin states that the Prussian government is demanding from Chambers a credit of 12,000,000 for increasing the navy and improving the defences of the coast of the Baltic and North Sea.

The news of the peaceful settlement of the difficulty between Paraguay and the United States had reached England per the Brazilian mail steamer, which left Rio March 10th.

Later—London, Saturday, A. M.—Our city journals are speculating freely on the ministerial crisis. The *Times* intimates that the ministers are resolved to stand their ground till placed in the minority on the direct question of confidence, and then to appeal to the people. In other words they will not resign without a dissolution. Several journals concur in stating that the Queen has sent for Marquis Landsdowne to advise with her on the course to be pursued.

The money market closed steady.

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The court has its peculiar functions and so has the jury. If a man was indicted for poisoning, would the learned counsel claim that evidence of justification, provocation, or cooling time should be given. Did not the law declare that in such a case there could be no justification, no provocation, no cooling time. The jury pass upon the truth of the facts offered. Their sufficiency in law was a question exclusively for the court. If the court decided that they were sufficient in law, then the question of their truth was a question for the jury. If the jury decided that they were not sufficient in law, then of course they did not go before the jury. It was the constant practice for the courts to pass upon provocation, justification and cooling time.

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It is understood that Lieutenant Beale had returned for some unknown cause.

The Arizona Expedition.

New Orleans, April 16.—Col. Lockridge, in consequence of Gen. Twiggs' proclamation, has suspended all active measures for forcing the interference of the Legislature to complete the Arizona expedition. His agent has gone to Washington.

Resignation.

New York, April 18.—Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent of Police, to-day resigned on his own account, and the Commissioners of Police accepted it at once. It is expected that either Ex-Chief Matsell, or Deputy Superintendent Carpenter will receive the appointment.

Rise on the St. Lawrence.

Montreal, April 18.—The ice bridge still holds at Quebec, but is expected to give way in a day or two. No vessels are reported below yet. Weather mild and clear.

The Cass-Trissari Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The modified Cass-Trissari treaty was to-day commended to the Government by the Neapolitan Minister.

Illness of Bishop Doane.

New York, April 18.—Bishop Doane of New York is seriously ill at Burlington, and fears are entertained that he may not recover.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18, 1859.

There is no change whatever from Saturday's rates. Exchange continues very scarce at ¼ Gold 14. Discounts 10 per cent. Currency abundant. Street rates nominal at 12@8 cent. per month, with little doing.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

The movement of Breadstuffs on Saturday were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—APRIL 17.

	Flour, Wh't, Corn, Oats, Bar. Rye, Seed,
	bbls. bu. bu. bu. bu. bu. lbs.
By Lake,	350 4177 1996 ....
By R. R.	1,000 ..... 1,000 25
By C. & R. I. R.	450 1875 70
By T. & P. R. R.	20 120
By Canal,	....
By C. & A. R. R.	50 555 120
By R. I. & St. L. R. R.	1,000 .... 737 ....
By C. & M. R. R.	.... 1,000 ....
Total,	2,870 6607 2,996 1,737 215
To Buffalo,	2,000 ..... 21,000 ....
To Boston,	20,000 ....
To other Ports,	..... 27,000 ..... 5000 ....
Total,	4217 33607 51000 5000 ....

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE, APRIL 16, 1859.

Wheat,	20,000 bu.	Flour, bbls	20,500
"	20,000 bu.	Corn, bu	140,000
"	20,000 bu.	Oats, bu	90,000
Barley, bu	.....	Rye, bu	417

SHIPPING AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	1,450,000	Flour, bbls	60
Salengs, no	2,150,000	Wheat, bu	17,000
Shingles, no	1,000,000	Corn, bu	22,915
Timber, ft	70,000	Highwines, bbls	.....
Posts, no	30,000	Lumber, ft	64,000
Wood, cds	207	Provisions, bbls	51
Pork, bbls	1,415		
Beef, bbls	100		
Staves, bbls	1,100		
Dry Hides, lbs	1,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls	600	Lumber, ft	564,177
Wheat, bu	9,421	Shingles, No	648,500
Corn, bu	1,000	Salt, bbls	12
Rye, bu	65		
Barley, bu	2,000		
Highwines, bbl	30		

The Wheat market opened at Saturday's prices, but after the receipt of the steamer's news, it declined 1c all round. About 11,000 bushels changed hands at $1.29@1.32 for No. 1 Red; $1.15@1.17 for No. 2 Red; 92@92c for Standard; and $1.03@5c for No. 2 Spring. Closing weak. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and advanced 1c, with sales at 71c afloat for prime River, and 69c for No. 1 in store. Oats dull. Provisions inactive. Highwines quiet. Freights scarce.

MILWAUKEE.—Receipts and shipments at Milwaukee last week were:—

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbl	14,714	9,200
Wheat, bu	39,900	63,900
Oats, bu	4,601	.....
Barley, bu	10,000	.....
Rye, bu	91	.....

The wheat market on Saturday was firm, with sales of extra at $1 20c@1 22; No. 1 at $1 09½. Flour quiet. Corn lower.

MONTREAL.—A Howard's Montreal Market report says:—The Europa's intelligence by the steamers are received to assist the ground till placed in the minority on the direct question of confidence, and then to appeal to the people. In other words they will not resign without a dissolution. Several journals concur in stating that the Queen has sent for Marquis Landsdowne to advise with her on the course to be pursued.

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18, 1859.

There is no change whatever from Saturday's rates. Exchange continues very scarce at ¼ Gold 14. Discounts 10 per cent. Currency abundant. Street rates nominal at 12@8 cent. per month, with little doing.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

The movement of Breadstuffs on Saturday were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—APRIL 17.

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye, bu.	Seed, lbs.
By Lake,	350	4177	1996	.....	.....	.....	.....
By R. R.	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	25
By C. & R. I. R.	450	1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
By T. & P. R. R.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
By Canal,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By C. & A. R. R.	50	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
By R. I. & St. L. R. R.	1,000	.....	.....	737	.....	.....	.....
By C. & M. R. R.	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Total,	2,870	6607	2,996	1,737	.....	215	.....
To Buffalo,	2,000	.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Boston,	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To other Ports,	.....	27,000	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....
Total,	4217	33607	51000	5000	.....	.....	.....

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE, APRIL 16, 1859.

Wheat,	20,000 bu.	Flour, bbls	20,500
"	20,000 bu.	Corn, bu	140,000
"	20,000 bu.	Oats, bu	90,000
Barley, bu	.....	Rye, bu	417

SHIPPING AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	1,450,000	Flour, bbls	60
Salengs, no	2,150,000	Wheat, bu	17,000
Shingles, no	1,000,000	Corn, bu	22,915
Timber, ft	70,000	Highwines, bbls	.....
Posts, no	30,000	Lumber, ft	64,000
Wood, cds	207	Provisions, bbls	51
Pork, bbls	1,415		
Beef, bbls	100		
Staves, bbls	1,100		
Dry Hides, lbs	1,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls	600	Lumber, ft	564,177
Wheat, bu	9,421	Shingles, No	648,500
Corn, bu	1,000	Salt, bbls	12
Rye, bu	65		
Barley, bu	2,000		
Highwines, bbl	30		

The Wheat market opened at Saturday's prices, but after the receipt of the steamer's news, it declined 1c all round. About 11,000 bushels changed hands at $1.29@1.32 for No. 1 Red; $1.15@1.17 for No. 2 Red; 92@92c for Standard; and $1.03@5c for No. 2 Spring. Closing weak. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and advanced 1c, with sales at 71c afloat for prime River, and 69c for No. 1 in store. Oats dull. Provisions inactive. Highwines quiet. Freights scarce.

MILWAUKEE.—Receipts and shipments at Milwaukee last week were:—

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbl	14,714	9,200
Wheat, bu	39,900	63,900
Oats, bu	4,601	.....
Barley, bu	10,000	.....
Rye, bu	91	.....

The wheat market on Saturday was firm, with sales of extra at $1 20c@1 22; No. 1 at $1 09½. Flour quiet. Corn lower.

MONTREAL.—A Howard's Montreal Market report says:—The Europa's intelligence by the steamers are received to assist the ground till placed in the minority on the direct question of confidence, and then to appeal to the people. In other words they will not resign without a dissolution. Several journals concur in stating that the Queen has sent for Marquis Landsdowne to advise with her on the course to be pursued.

The money market closed steady.

The Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Killing of Philip Barton Key.

WASHINGTON 18th.—The Court opened at 10 30. The usual large audience being in attendance, Mr. Sickles was soon afterwards brought into Court by Petit Jury which had been directed to be in attendance to-day, had their names called, and were excused from further attendance till 10 day fortnight. This would indicate an intention on the part of the Judge to annul the evidence offered. The counsel for the prosecution then handed with country newspapers containing editorial comments in regard to this trial. They have little time to read or profit by the sage suggestions therein made.

Attorney Bradley proceeded to close his argument against the admissibility of the evidence offered to prove the adultery. He had endeavored to show that in his remarks on Friday or Saturday, to show that the facts offered in evidence on the part of the defence did not amount to legal provocation, being too justification, and that the question of provocation, justification and cooling time were mere legal questions. He had interrupted, politely, of course, by a question by Mr. Brady, asking on what were the jury to pass if the Court determined justification and the cooling time. To this the duty of the jury, he held, to pass upon the facts as connected with the killing, and to apply the law as expounded by the Court with reference to justification, provocation and cooling time.

The court has its peculiar functions and so has the jury. If a man was indicted for poisoning, would the learned counsel claim that evidence of justification, provocation, or cooling time should be given. Did not the law declare that in such a case there could be no justification, no provocation, no cooling time. The jury pass upon the truth of the facts offered. Their sufficiency in law was a question exclusively for the court. If the court decided that they were sufficient in law, then the question of their truth was a question for the jury. If the jury decided that they were not sufficient in law, then of course they did not go before the jury. It was the constant practice for the courts to pass upon provocation, justification and cooling time.

The Judge—At a different stage from this, however.

Mr. Brady—We utterly refuse to enter into any discussion of any question at this time, except what relates to the particular point before your Honor for determination. We offered to prove habitual adultery. The objection was made to that as to justification, provocation, and cooling time. We propose to be heard at a further stage. In asking the counsel for instructions, we mean to insist that the jury are judges of the law and the facts, but the time has not arrived yet.

Mr. Ould—Certainly misunderstands the argument of the counsel, if the question of justification, provocation and cooling time were not now before the court.

Mr. Phillips—If the evidence has a tendency towards the justification, that is sufficient.

The District Attorney held that it had no such tendency for in his law, the facts amounted neither to justification nor provocation. He referred the Court on this point to Addison and to Chitty, pp. 178 and 181, the State against Jno. F. Wigfield. In the case cited by the other side, (Manning's case,) the question of manslaughter before the Court, and the Court there declared what would be and what would not be provocation. Did not every Court in the land every day decide upon the sufficiency of the evidence to constitute legal provocation? Undoubtedly it did. The facts sought to be put in evidence were admitted, but the question was, whether they amounted to a provocation or justification. The same doctrine came up incidentally in the Selfridge case, as to the effect which the jury ought to give and which the jury must give to certain questions affecting legal evidence of dishonor.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The discussion between the counsel as to the admissibility of the adultery evidence being concluded, Judge Crawford delivered an opinion declaring it admissible, and Mrs. Nancy Brown, the witness, was accordingly recalled.

Supreme Line to Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, April 18.—The first Overland Express, consisting of five coaches, left this morning for Denver city. The time through will occupy twelve days, until the line is in thorough working order, when it will be reduced to eight days. The company carries the mail on the authority of the P. O. department. The departure was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The enterprise is considered the greatest of the day, and will place us in direct communication with the Gold Mountains. Two coaches depart daily hereafter. There were some small receipts of dust here yesterday.

Governor Medary leaves to-day for Ohio.

Passage of Steamers off Cape Race.

St. John's, N. F., April 18.—A side wheel steamer, with three masts and two smoke-stacks passed Cape Race at 10 A. M., Sunday. It was supposed to be the U. S. Steamer Fulton, Capt. Watson, from Hayre and Southampton, 28th inst., and which will be due at New York on Thursday next.

The arrangements of the Associated Press for boarding steamers off Cape Race, will go into effect early in May, after which it is confidently anticipated that the news will be procured from a large majority of the vessels passing that point.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 17.—The extensive Variety Store of Enders & Co. on Main Street, was burned yesterday morning, involving a loss of over $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $30,000.

The following store of Enders & Co. was damaged to the extent of nearly $10,000—fully insured.

It is suspected that the store was burglariously entered and afterwards fired.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

St. Louis, April 16.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 27th ult, reached Independence this evening.

The store of Garland & Co., at Fort Stanton, was destroyed by fire. Loss $17,000.

The transportation of the California mails via the 35th parallel, has been suspended in consequence of the interference of the Indians.

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Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

FREIGHTS.—Sch'r Convoy, to Kingston, with corn at 6½c per 9 00 bu; sch'r Mohawk, to Oswego, do.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,402 bbls. Market quiet. Sales were:—100 bbls "Railroad Mills" Super. Winter at $5 50; 50 bbls do, at $6 75.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 4,849 bu. Winter—Declined 1c. Sales were:—300 bu No 1 Red at $1 26—3c storage; 1,000 do at $1 27—3c storage; 3,700 bu do at $1 26—3c storage; 300 bu do at $1 25—3c storage; 1,000 bu No 2 Red at $1 23—3c storage; 300 bu do at $1 15—3c storage; 300 bu do at $1 13—3c storage. Spring—Market declined 1c. Sales were:—700 bu Rejected at 93c—3c storage; 300 bu do at 95c—3c storage; 1,000 bu do at 96c—3c storage; 300 bu No 2 Spring at 97c—3c storage; 300 bu do at 98c—3c storage; 300 bu do at 99c—3c storage—closing quiet, with dull feeling.

CORN.—Receipts, 18,313 bu. Market advanced 1c, under a good demand and light receipts. Sales were:—2,000 bu prime River mixed at 71c afloat; 700 bu No 1 at 69c in store; 700 bu do at 69c on track.

OATS.—Receipts, 1,737 bu. Market dull and nominal at 40@40c on track.

RYE.—100 bu prime sold at 85c per 60 lbs on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts, 30 bu. Market very dull and nominal at 80@95c.

SEEDS.—Timothy in good demand at $1 50.—Acres. Clover seed in good demand; Sales were—25 bu at $6 50; 5 bu at $6 75. Hungarian Grass in good demand, with sales at $1.

HIGHWINES.—Quiet at 24c.—With sales of 50 bbls at 25c; 25 bbls at 25½c.

ALCOHOL.—Steady at 95c per gallon.

MESS PORK.—In fair request, at $16 25@16 50. Market quiet at the latter figure.

LARD.—Nominal at 10½c.

HIDES.—Firm. Sales to-day were; 400 at 16c for Dry Flint; 1,000 do for Green Salted; 1,200 do for Kip; 1,200 do for Calf; and 600 do for Deacon.

TALLOW.—In good demand, and sales in small lots at 10@10½c.

BUTTER.—Choice Roll, 18@20c; common, 12@16c.

EGGS.—Advanced 1c.—Sales of 70 bbls at 11½@12c.

POULTRY.—Chickens, live, $1.20@1.75 per doz; do, dressed, $1.75@1.80; Turkeys, live, 9@9½c; do, dressed, 9@10.

POTATOES.—Mushanocks in good demand at 50c, with sales of 700 bu at that figure; 300 bu Merinos at 60@65c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, 2¾@3¼c; Pared Peaches, 12@12½c; unpared do, 10½@11½c.

LUMBER.—Cargo of Sch'r. Blue Bells from White Lake, 40,000 ft of shingles. Cargo of Sch'r. Oswego, from Grand Haven, nearly all strips, on private terms; cargo of Sch'r. Thomas, from Manistee (including 40,000 feet dry) at $6 25; cargo of Sch'r. Trimmer, from Muskegon, mixed, at $7 50—last sale, balance in 6 days; cargo of Sch'r. Anselm, from Oconto, mixed cargo, at $7 50—sale.

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